

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 17, 1847.

I have in my former letters often alluded to the poor laws, and their effects upon the people; both upon those who have to pay the expenses of their administration and those who receive the very doubtful assistance which they administer. It is a very unsettled question in political economy, whether the poor laws, as at present administered, are the best, or even a proper mode of securing the necessary support to the destitute. Facts and figures, however, render one thing evident, and that is, that the reformed poor-law system is a much cheaper one than that which was in operation prior to 1835.

The average annual expenditure on account of the poor for the ten years preceding 1835 was £14,456,000. That of the ten years since, and including 1835, was £17,250,000. The expenditure of 1845 was £15,399,700. That of 1846 was £14,962,000. That of 1847 will necessarily be much increased.

It must be borne in mind also that the population of England and Wales, which was in 1831 13,897,484, had increased in 1845 to 16,629,000. It is found, on comparison of all the data, that the rate of expenditure per head in the population in 1831 was 9s. 4d., that in 1845 only 6s. 0d. These are important facts, and interesting even to the statistician on your side of the water, although you are happily exempt from a large pauper population and all its attendant evils.

The official tables of the Board of Trade, relating to trade and navigation, have been published, showing the imports and exports, &c. of the United Kingdom for the four months ending the 5th of May, 1847. In addition to what I have already stated, I will add:

The duty paid for the four months which ended 5th May last, when compared with that paid during the similar periods of the two preceding years, upon the following articles, was—

| 1845.                       | 1846.       | 1847.       |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| On coffee, lbs. £11,757,381 | £12,121,396 | £13,844,446 |
| Cocoa, lbs. 1,016,121       | 1,095,998   | 1,369,548   |
| Tea, lbs. 14,191,329        | 15,214,805  | 15,760,907  |
| Wine, gallons. 2,258,746    | 2,318,869   | 2,224,705   |
| Spirits, " 1,195,265        | 1,213,033   | 1,344,489   |
| Tobacco, lbs. 8,776,703     | 9,010,004   | 9,123,515   |

It must cause great anxiety respecting the condition of the manufactures of the country to find that, while the importation of all articles of food is thus rapidly and largely increasing, that of the raw materials of our manufactures, upon which the employment and the daily bread of a large portion of our population depends, is alarmingly diminishing. For example, there were imported, during the first four months of the two last and the present year, as follows:

| 1845.                         | 1846.      | 1847.     |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Sheep's wool, lbs. 14,229,276 | 13,762,516 | 7,699,419 |
| Cotton, cwt. 2,285,054        | 1,534,715  | 1,369,653 |
| Silk, raw, lbs. 1,617,639     | 1,906,621  | 1,704,215 |
| Silk, thrown, lbs. 157,250    | 136,812    | 94,664    |
| Silk, waste, lbs. 639,400     | 292,460    | 212,100   |
| Flax, cwt. 134,303            | 158,761    | 158,126   |
| Hemp, cwt. 180,483            | 95,139     | 77,885    |

Thus the purchase of food and commodities for the daily consumption of the country is rapidly exhausting our means, whilst our products, by which we can alone hope to pay for them, are rapidly becoming less.

The declared value of the exports of the month which ended 5th May is nearly half a million sterling more than that for the corresponding month of last year. All articles of our manufactures, excepting cotton and linen yarn and silk manufactures, show an increase upon the month, these three articles a reduction. For the whole period of four months to 5th May the exports for 1845, 1846, and 1847 are as follows:

| 1845.                           | 1846.      | 1847.      |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Cotton manufactures. £6,337,715 | £5,914,467 | £6,069,429 |
| Cotton yarn. 1,705,485          | 2,138,782  | 1,608,258  |
| Linen manufactures. 1,049,738   | 936,333    | 901,203    |
| Linen yarn. 344,611             | 294,257    | 207,074    |
| Silk manufactures. 241,331      | 292,738    | 316,949    |
| Woolen manufactures. 2,543,916  | 1,897,494  | 2,136,899  |
| Woolen yarn. 273,930            | 180,659    | 255,374    |

12,450,729 11,634,270 11,585,180

If cotton and linen yarn be excluded from this table, the remaining articles will show an increase of more than half a million. This gives lamentable but indubitable evidence of the great depression of the home trade: for it shows that whilst the exports have increased the amount of production has diminished. This state of things could only exist through a decrease in the home consumption; speaking loudly of increasing poverty among the consumers—the people of Great Britain!

The total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the first four months of 1845 was £16,500,000. In 1846 it was £16,500,000. In 1847 it was £16,157,969.

Of the articles exported, cheese, earthenware, fish, glass, hardware, metals, except tin-plates, salt, sugar, (refined,) sheep and lamb's wool, exhibit an increase in 1847 over 1846. Whilst butter, candles, coals, leather, machinery, and tin-plates show a decrease.

The tonnage inwards of vessels employed in the foreign trade has increased 170,413 tons; the outward tonnage 73,324.

But the paramount subject is the prospect of the coming harvest; and reports from all parts of the continent of Europe, from Egypt, where it has been secured, and from every section of the British Isles, are, in the highest degree, promising and cheering as to the future. Every where grain crops of all kinds appear to be most luxuriant. It is lamentable, however, to hear the farmers complaining loudly and bitterly of the damage done to their crops by the game, which is preserved for the pleasure and profit of their landlords! This evil calls loudly for redress, and will most likely shortly receive it. The vast estate owned by the Duke of Northumberland is spoken of as exhibiting a most melancholy appearance. This is owing to the system of rearing pursued by the Duke, which is that of yearly occupation; so that, in consequence of the insecurity of tenure, neither capital nor skill is applied to its cultivation. "No where," says the Economist, "does the feudal spirit more visibly exert its malign influence over a district than in that huge part of Northumberland which owns the Duke's land. It would seem that it has never recovered from the devastation committed upon it by the Norman conquerors." The weather is now wet and cold, (so much so that fires are necessary in our parlors, but this is considered favorable to the growing crops. Some croakers are philosophizing and speculating (in their opinions) upon the evil which several large spots visible upon the sun's surface may have upon the heat of the season, and the consequent early or late ripening, as well as produce, of the harvest. One large spot on the sun is said to be of the amazing extent of 30,000 miles in diameter. These things may work upon the imaginations of a few; they will have little effect, we trust, upon the feelings, and what is of much more importance, the vital interests of the many.

JUNE 18.—The condition of Ireland is no doubt improving—absolute destitution and famine have done their work there. But there is an alarming degree of sickness and disease in many parts of that unfortunate island. It is quite refreshing to hear

of the most exemplary manner in which the clergy of all denominations have attended to their duties, both of a religious and a charitable description, during the late trying circumstances: scarcely an instance has occurred of a clergyman deserting his post. Irish immigration has caused much misery and suffering among as well as expense to the people of Liverpool. Fever appears to be spreading there with fearfully rapid strides. Additional accommodations are now preparing at Kirkdale, in that neighborhood, for two thousand patients. No less than thirty-nine medical men are now employed in the existing hospitals at Liverpool. Typhus fever also prevails, to a serious extent, at Ashton, Stalybridge, and other places in the neighborhood.

We seem very much to be in need of enlightenment upon the subject of Prison Discipline in this country. Most disgraceful disclosures have lately been made in the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, with respect to the condition of the city prison in Giltspur street, and of the insubordination of the prisoners. The Aldermen of London appear to be a very slow-moving body. Many years have elapsed since the necessity for a new prison, or better management of the present one, has been brought to their knowledge, but nothing has been done. And, with respect to salubrity, cleanliness, &c., they appear to be averse to any improvement, although great necessity for it has been made most apparent. Should Lord Morpeth's bill, relating to the sanitary condition of towns, become a law, London would derive no advantage from it, the city having been, by desire of the Aldermen and other enlightened functionaries, stricken from the bill. There appear to be many things in the construction of the Municipality of London which demand the salutary hand of reform. The Aldermen seem to regard themselves as Eldermen, and as such naturally attached to old habits and customs, and averse to marching along with the times. That wicked rogue "Punch" has dignified one of the Aldermen (Sir Peter Laurie) with the sobriquet of *Sir Peter Stick-in-the-mud*, from the defence which he has made of the present condition of the city, and his averseness to any cleansing and purifying operations.

The dissenting Electors of the city of London and metropolitan boroughs, and the adjacent counties, intend to propose questions to the candidates at the ensuing election upon all points in any way affecting the civil and religious rights of Protestant Dissenters: they do not extend their protection to Catholics or Jews! It may be deemed, at least, a doubtful sort of liberality, which refuses to extend to others that which we are anxious to preserve to ourselves. The candidates for Parliament are to be required to vote "against any grant of public money for religious or ecclesiastical purposes, either for the established church or any of the non-established religious bodies of the country; to oppose all plans for endowing the ministers of any religious body, either Protestant or Catholic; to oppose any system of general education at the public expense, which compels the use of a catechism or creed, and attendance on any particular form of religious worship; to embrace every opportunity of abolishing Church-rates and Ecclesiastical courts, &c." Now, whatever may be the abstract correctness of the principles involved in the course thus prescribed to members of Parliament, it may well be doubted whether, under existing circumstances, the cause of sound morality, pure religion, and education and general social improvement, would not be materially injured if a Parliament were returned a majority of which would act up to these requirements. "The Church" would certainly be in danger, and it is to be hoped that a majority of the people of England are not prepared for its prostration until a better system has been prepared to occupy its place. No doubt great reforms are necessary in its details and its practice, and the propriety of its connexion with the "State," as part and parcel of the constitution, may fairly continue to be doubted and discussed; but it is much to be questioned, if any of the various classes of Dissenters who are now so denunciatory of the Established Church were exalted to its position and armed with its wealth and its power, whether they would be as mild and tolerant as it is, and whether "the civil and religious rights" of those who differed from them would be so much respected. I am decidedly of opinion, although a Dissenter from the belief of the Established Church, that there is more intolerance of the Church than within it, and that this spirit of intolerance among the Dissenters is a rapidly and a dangerously increasing one.

The present administration of the Government has probably passed through its last ordeal in the present Parliament. This was the motion of Mr. Hume, which amounted to a vote of censure upon Ministers for their having joined with France and Spain in interference with the affairs of Portugal. The radicals, headed by Messrs. Hume, Duncombe, and others, assisted by Lords G. Bentinck, J. Mansel, and the "Young England" party in the Commons, and by the Earl of Winchester and Lord Brougham in the Lords, hoped to make considerable capital by this motion. It did not, however, even cause a decent attendance in either House during its discussion. In the House of Lords, Ministers were defended by the Duke of Wellington, and the motion of disapproval was lost by a majority of 19, only 113 Peers voting upon the question; whilst, in the House of Commons, after Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham had approved of the policy adopted by Lord John Russell, the motion died a natural death by the House being "counted out," as it is termed, and 31 members only being found present (40 being the requisite number to constitute a "House") out of a total of 538. The motion thus fell through, and discussion thereon could not be revived but by a renewal of notice, which Mr. Hume declined making. Had the House been full, however, there is no doubt but that Ministers would have been supported by a great majority; they were, therefore, robbed of a triumph by the neglect of members to attend in their places. It is said that Parliament will be dissolved about the 10th of July. A calculation has been made (and by anti-ministerials, too) that Ministers will have a working majority of about forty in the new Parliament. Many of the reform party are a good deal disheartened with the Administration, their principal charge against Ministers being the great degree of nepotism and family self-seeking, by which their appointments and preferment have been hitherto governed. An independent party will be formed, it is said, in the new House of Commons, to support Ministers (not upon party grounds) or not, according to circumstances and their own views of the right and the proper. About sixty gentlemen who are certain to obtain seats have already formed the nucleus of this really conservative party.

I am glad to correct an error which I have stated in my former letter, that seventy deaths had occurred lately by accidents on railroads. Colonel Lithgow was reported in the "Times" (my authority) as having stated so in the House of Commons. The Times now rectifies its report by saying that, instead of seventy, Col. S. said seventeen!

The following liberal sentiments are extracted from the "Morning Chronicle" of the 16th instant, and form part of an article on the proceedings of the meeting to erect a monument in commemoration of Caxton. I know you will have pleasure in giving them circulation:

"Of the part that the American Minister took in the business of the day it is impossible to speak but in terms of the very lowest satisfaction. The generous enthusiasm with which Mr. Bancroft, as the representative of the transatlantic Republic, claimed a brother's share in the work of honoring the name and memory of the founder of the English press, and asserted a brother's interest in the antiquities and historic recollections of the elder branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, was worthy of the character and position of that distinguished person, and affords a cheering sign of the unabated force and activity of a sentiment powerfully conducive to the cause of peace and civilization. So long as American statesmen delight to remember that our antiquities are their antiquities, that our tongue is their tongue, that our history is their history, that our heroes are their heroes, that our Westminster is their Westminster, we have at least one security the more, over and above the vulgar prudential ones, that the peace of the world will not be lightly broken. We love to hear that the heart of an American in England warms at the name of Westminster—that common shrine of the penates of Anglo-Saxondom."

The spot where it is proposed to erect the monument, at the west front of Westminster Abbey, is literally where Caxton first established and worked his press. Will you excuse my squeezing in the following Post Office Statistics?

The gross revenue of the Post Office, within the United Kingdom, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1847, was £1,379,219 2s. 10d.

Amount of Foreign and Colonial postage. 624,788 12s. 3d.

Revenue from all sources. £2,004,007 15s. 1d.

Total number of letters to and from all places beyond seas, for the year 1846, 8,640,456; number of newspapers, 2,698,376; and the postage thereon, as before stated, £24,788 12s. 3d.

The costs incurred for carriage of mails, messengers, &c. or the year was £279,889 6s., which included £22,961 7s. 3d. paid for letters.

Costs of distribution of letters, in London and other large towns, was £76,654 6s. 4d.

Leaving, after deducting the expenses of mail steamers and conveyance of foreign letters, a net balance of revenue for the year of £1,224,216 4s. 4d.

One word more about JENNY LIND! This *littleness* of the day has appeared in the character of *Norma*. The Opera of that name was selected by the Queen, who honored the performance with her presence in unusual state. Grist had appeared in the same character at Covent Garden on the preceding Tuesday; and no other question was mooted in the musical circles between that and Mad's LIND's appearance but the relative merits of the rival artists. The issue was joined on Tuesday last, when Jenny Lind played *Norma*, and made her appearance, not like TALMA, before a pitful of Kings, at Erfurt, but in the presence of at least half a dozen boxes full of imperial, regal, princely, and grand-ducal personages. The event certainly proved the prognostication of the writer in the Morning Chronicle, which I have before stated, that the *Swedish Nightingale* was unequal to the part, or at least that she is measurably below Grist in the performance of it. The papers loudest in their former praise have, in their criticisms on this performance, so tempered it that it amounts to acknowledged deficiency; whilst the Chronicle, which, be it remembered, is the eulogist of things at Covent Garden, pronounces, "without hesitation or qualification, the *Norma* of JENNY LIND to be a complete failure, and not by comparison with the *Norma* of Grist, for such a comparison would be too absurd, but taken on her own conception and execution."

I have not made any allusion to affairs on the Continent in this communication, because there is nothing new whatever, unless it be the success of the intervention of England, France, and Spain in Portugal, which has led to the acceptance by the Junta of the terms offered by the Queen, and will eventually, it is to be hoped, in the pacification of the country. Of Spain nothing can be said, unless it is an observation in the "Athenaeum," that "it is a remarkable fact, that in no portion of the world where the Spanish language is spoken, is there either civil or religious liberty, confidence, or security in the Government."

There are rumors of ill feeling between Rome and Naples, and the Minister of the latter at the Court of the former is said to have gone home.

The Pope is reported to have so far extended religious tolerance at Rome that several Jews have lately been allowed to become members of the Roman Club, from which they have hitherto been excluded.

A National Guard has also been organized at Rome, composed of the middle and more enlightened classes. The nobility of Rome are said to have seen their error, and to have become more determined admirers of the Pope than even the lower classes of the people.

In France, Prussia, Russia, Holland, Belgium, and Germany, nothing new whatever.

## THE VALUE OF A PRINTER.

It is difficult to ascertain the real worth of the individual, if he be of the lighter complexion—such rarely being brought to the hammer. In Morocco, however, a white man will sell for five dollars or thereabouts; and the price may vary in other countries. The New Orleans Delta, however, tells the following story, which serves to illustrate:

"Yesterday a good looking type, who belonged to the 1st Indiana regiment, related to us the following incident: Some time ago, last summer, we believe, Mr. Coridon Donovan, now in this city, the former editor of the *Wabash Standard*, published in Lafayette, Indiana, was clerking it on a steamer on the Rio Grande. One day, while the boat was taking in wood, or editor, with a couple of friends, went on shore for the purpose of shooting antelope, or any other sporting game that they might meet with. When but a short distance from the boat, they were surrounded and captured by some thirty armed Mexicans. One of these fellows, who could speak a little English, found out that the unfortunate editor was a printer by profession, and he immediately seized him as a precious prize. Knowing his value, he set a price upon his head, and he was finally knocked down for the sum of \$250! 'Good Heavens! that an editor should be sold so low! The poor fellow was marched off to Valladolid, the capital of Michoacan, and sent upon a Mexican printing office in that lovely city, to set up villainous Mexican type. After working some time he succeeded in making his escape, and just before the battle of Cerro Gordo he managed to fall in with General Scott's army, when he was quite 'at home.' Who will have the temerity to say after this that editors are not bought and sold?"

BOSTON, JUNE 6.

SERVICES RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a carriage belonging to this city, containing eight persons, upon a pleasure excursion, was approaching the Mill Dam crossing, a locomotive and tank which had been to the Brighton watering station have in sight. The man who is stationed at the crossing to warn vehicles of the approach of the cars immediately came out, and with his flag motioned the driver to stop. The driver, however, did not stop, and the engine ran into the cars. The man who was stationed at the crossing was killed, and the driver was severely injured. The engine was also damaged.

Another man named Willey, belonging to East Boston, while in a state of rebellion yesterday, and down with him across the track of the Eastern Railroad, in the vicinity of Forest Hills. He was severely injured, and his name only in his connection with powder cotton, but I am not without means of proving that, in spite of all the credit which is really his, his present reputation far surpasses his actual deserts. The epithet "stupider character," applied to him by Liebig, as those who have studied at Greenough will remember, may have been too severe, but cannot have been widely unfounded.

W. S. C.

## BUTLER HOUSE, Philadelphia.

North-east corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. The attention of Southerners who intend visiting the North during the summer is respectfully called to the above establishment. It is a detached and comfortable residence, in the city, being central, and surrounded by a large and finely shaded garden. The rooms are large and airy, and the management such as to secure to its visitors the most comfortable and pleasant stay. Close attention is given to the wants of a private boarding-house.

June 25—607.

## SYDNEY G. LONG, Attorney at Law.

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND.

PRACTICES IN THE COURTS OF Somerset and Worcester Counties.

His name is entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

July 1—56p

## FROM PARIS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, MAY 14, 1847.

The King's fête was celebrated as usual on the 1st of May, by flustering harangues at the palace, games and shows in the Champs Elysees, firing of cannon at the hotel des Invalides, and illuminations on the quai d'Orsay. The charming weather attracted hundreds of thousands to the Champs Elysees, where mimic shows of war at theatres in the open air, *maits de coquerie* or high maits smeared with soap and grease, at the top of which prizes for such as reach them are suspended, ropedancers, buffoons, jugglers, rotary cars, boats and wooden horses, show booths displaying all kinds of ware, bands of music, dioramas, panoramas, two figures, mermaids, learned pigs and seals, sheep with two heads, cows with five legs, and last, not least, the never-ending exploits of Punch and Judy, afforded every variety of diversion to the children of smaller and of larger growth who thronged the vast space between the garden of the Tuilleries and the arch of Triumph. Here were seen many an interesting group which might have been happily transferred to the canvas of the painter or the page of the writer. But among the joyous multitudes flitted like dark shadows more than one form and face which bore marks of woe, painfully suggestive of the ravages of hunger and disease in this immense city. The noisy festivities of the day did not completely drown the low wail of despairing Want, and its grim phantom obtruded itself amidst the splendors of the evening illumination. Amiens, Rouen, and several other cities, were inspired by the generous idea of devoting to the relief of the poor the sums which are yearly destined to fête St. Philippe, the patron-saint of the King. But the municipal authorities of Paris contented themselves with the customary distribution of food at the different offices of public charity. Even in this season of general scarcity, the usual appropriation for fire-works was not diminished, and the indigent, scarcely concealing their nakedness in the crowd, were forced to see the money which could have given them bread, pass away in smoke.

The same week witnessed several other birthday anniversaries besides that of Louis Philippe in the royal family. The 26th of April was the birthday of three princesses belonging to the same race, the Bourbon, born in the same kingdom, Louis XIV., the same blood, descended on the paternal side from Louis XIV., on the maternal from the great Maria-Therese, and now allied to persons whose history is singularly connected with that of their own families. Marie-Anne was born on the 26th April, 1782, Marie-Christine on the 26th April, 1806, and Marie-Caroline-Auguste on the 26th April, 1832. Marie-Anne, whose mother was Queen Caroline, the daughter of Maria-Therese and sister of Marie-Antoinette, is married to the King of the French, whose father, Philippe Egalite, was one of the principal actors in the revolution that precipitated the ill-fated Queen, so eloquently deplored by Burke, from the throne, and conducted her from the Temple to the Conciergerie, and thence to the scaffold. Another revolution in 1830 raised Marie-Anne to the throne once occupied by her unfortunate aunt, Marie-Christine, the widow of the late King Louis XVIII., and grand-daughter of Marie-Antoinette, and mother of Isabella II. of the youthful Duke of Spain. The marriage of the latter princess to the Duke of Montpensier, the grandson of Philippe Egalite, is almost the only consolation which the Queen Christine can enjoy in the midst of her disappointed ambitions. Her own marriage portion to Spain seems to have been a real Pandora's box of evils, scattering in all directions the seeds of horror, and she has at length come to Paris after various chances and changes, to conceal the name of Madame Munoz under the title of Duchesse de Montmorency, a title more pompous than the former, but still modest enough for one who is the daughter of a King, herself a Queen, and a mother of a Queen. Marie-Caroline-Auguste, the daughter of the Prince of Salerno, once the darling of the Duke of Angoulême, who gave her the name of *La petite soeur blanche*, who was the favorite of the Emperor Napoleon, in allusion, probably, to her flaxen hair and light complexion, is now the wife of the Duke d'Aumale, the inheritor of the wealth of the Condés and son of Louis Philippe, whose Ministers imprisoned her aunt, the Duchesse de Berry. Such alliances as those to which this paragraph has alluded cannot but have been anticipated half a century ago. Could they have been foretold, little faith would have been yielded to the prediction.

I saw the Queen Christine and her daughter, the Duchess of Montpensier, the other evening at the representation of the Spanish players from Madrid. The comic intrigues of *El Escondido y la Tapada*, by Calderon de la Barca, did not interest me, which I heard him deliver presented an admirable picture of the Duke of Montpensier and the Duke of Angoulême in the same box with the Queen and her daughter. The Duke of Montpensier, husband of Marie Christine, has replaced Alexander Dumas, the Marquis de Paillette, (a title of which the latter is more vain than of his reputation as a popular novelist), in the intimacy of the young Duke, the Benjamin of the royal family. They interchange daily visits, and sometimes dine together at a very late hour, going to the theatre of the Palais Royal, for which the Prince has not lost his ancient predilection. M. Dumas, who a temporary misunderstanding with his august patron had banished from the little court of smokers assembled two or three times in the week at the chateau of Vincennes, is, however, regaining favor by his *feuilletons* on the wedding visit of Spain, and is appearing in *la Presse*.

Fuller literature is decided on the death of the Duke of Angoulême. It does not indeed merit all the attacks which were lately made upon it in the Chamber of Deputies by a member who would fain check its influence by restrictions inconsistent with a proper liberty of the press. But a more sound and healthy taste than the gluttonous appetite to which he has hitherto pampered is now happily gratified by the numerous excellent works with which the French literature is daily being enriched. The attractive page of Lamartine, the high tone which pervades the style of Louis Blanc, and the enthusiasm of Michelet have secured an unbounded popularity to the History of Girondins and the new Histories of the Revolution. The interest which these fine productions have excited gives additional importance to a late reprint of *Ancien Moniteur*, which furnishes of the source of the contemporaneous history of those memorable times.

Michelet, as Professor at the College of France, teaches by his voice as well as by his pen, and his lessons are received with an applause, somewhat uproarious, it is true, but at the same time indicative of his great influence over the audience which regularly throng his lecture-room. The last lecture which he delivered presented an admirable picture of the Duke of Montpensier and the Duke of Angoulême in the same box with the Queen and her daughter. The Duke of Montpensier, husband of Marie Christine, has replaced Alexander Dumas, the Marquis de Paillette, (a title of which the latter is more vain than of his reputation as a popular novelist), in the intimacy of the young Duke, the Benjamin of the royal family. They interchange daily visits, and sometimes dine together at a very late hour, going to the theatre of the Palais Royal, for which the Prince has not lost his ancient predilection. M. Dumas, who a temporary misunderstanding with his august patron had banished from the little court of smokers assembled two or three times in the week at the chateau of Vincennes, is, however, regaining favor by his *feuilletons* on the wedding visit of Spain, and is appearing in *la Presse*.

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